

**Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody**

**Our Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide primary antibody from PhosphoSolutions is rabbit polyclonal.**

**Catalog # AN1340**

**Specification**

---

**Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody - Product Information**

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application       | <b>WB</b>              |
| Primary Accession | <a href="#">P02452</a> |
| Reactivity        | <b>Bovine</b>          |
| Host              | <b>Rabbit</b>          |
| Clonality         | <b>Polyclonal</b>      |
| Isotype           | <b>IgG</b>             |
| Calculated MW     | <b>138911</b>          |

**Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID **1277**

**Other Names**

Alpha 1 type I collagen antibody, Alpha 2 type I collagen antibody, alpha 2 type I procollagen antibody, alpha 2(I) procollagen antibody, alpha 2(I)-collagen antibody, Alpha-1 type I collagen antibody, alpha1(I) procollagen antibody, CO1A1\_HUMAN antibody, COL1A1 antibody, COL1A2 antibody, collagen alpha 1 chain type I antibody, Collagen alpha-1(I) chain antibody, collagen alpha-1(I) chain preproprotein antibody, Collagen I alpha 1 polypeptide antibody, Collagen I alpha 2 polypeptide antibody, collagen of skin tendon and bone, alpha-1 chain antibody, collagen of skin tendon and bone alpha-2 chain antibody, Collagen type I alpha 1 antibody, Collagen type I alpha 2 antibody, EDSC antibody, OI1 antibody, OI2 antibody, OI3 antibody, OI4 antibody, pro-alpha-1 collagen type 1 antibody, type I proalpha 1 antibody, type I procollagen alpha 1 chain antibody, Type I procollagen antibody

**Target/Specificity**

Collagen is an extracellular matrix protein that serves as a scaffold defining the shape and mechanical properties of many tissues and organs including skin, tendon, artery walls, fibrocartilage, bone and teeth. Type 1 collagen is the most abundant protein in mammals. Collagens are synthesized with N-terminal and C-terminal propeptides that are cleaved during maturation and secretion. After cleavage of the propeptides, the most N-terminal and C-terminal remaining sequences are known as telopeptides. Mutations in the collagen 1, alpha 1 gene (COL1A1) are known to cause osteogenesis imperfecta (aka brittle bone disease) (Byers 1989). Furthermore, mutations found in the first 90 residues of the helical region of alpha 1 collagen have been implicated in the prevention or delayed removal of the procollagen N-propeptide leading to a combined osteogenesis imperfecta and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) phenotype (Cabral et al., 2005)

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Antigen Affinity Purified

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

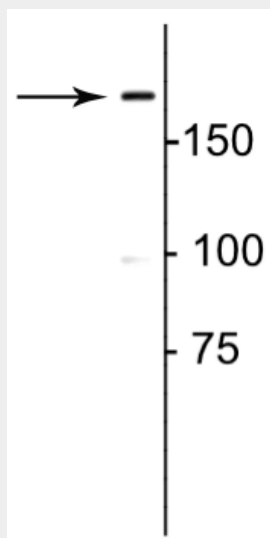
**Shipping**

Blue Ice

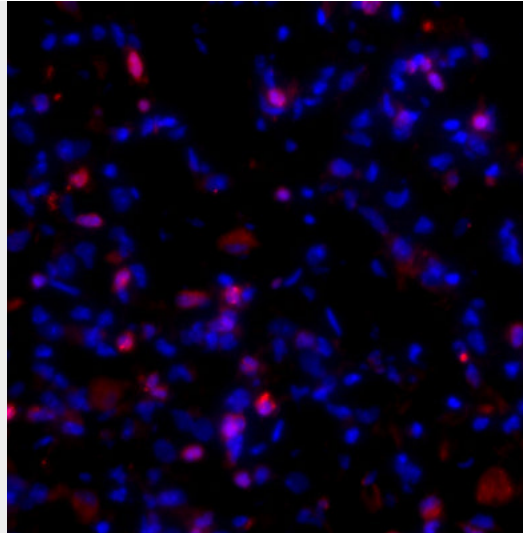
**Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody - Protocols**

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

**Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody - Images**

Western blot of rat lung lysate showing specific immunolabeling of the ~180 kDa collagen 1.



Immunostaining of fibrotic mouse lung tissue showing specific staining of collagen I molecules (cat. 621-COLP, 1:100, red) that are still associated with the cells in which they were synthesized. The blue is staining DNA.

#### **Anti-Collagen 1, alpha 1 propeptide Antibody - Background**

Collagen is an extracellular matrix protein that serves as a scaffold defining the shape and mechanical properties of many tissues and organs including skin, tendon, artery walls, fibrocartilage, bone and teeth. Type 1 collagen is the most abundant protein in mammals. Collagens are synthesized with N-terminal and C-terminal propeptides that are cleaved during maturation and secretion. After cleavage of the propeptides, the most N-terminal and C-terminal remaining sequences are known as telopeptides. Mutations in the collagen 1, alpha 1 gene (COL1A1) are known to cause osteogenesis imperfecta (aka brittle bone disease) (Byers 1989). Furthermore, mutations found in the first 90 residues of the helical region of alpha 1 collagen have been implicated in the prevention or delayed removal of the procollagen N-propeptide leading to a combined osteogenesis imperfecta and Ehlers-Danlos syndrome (EDS) phenotype (Cabral et al., 2005)